It gives me pleasure to be able to tell you that I have gotten quite a quantity of seeds of both *Amygdalus potanini* and *A. tangutica*. I have also found new localities for both. *A. potanina* occurs near the village of Tchu tsai tze, one day's journey by packmules, south of Siku, while *A. tangutica* occurs on the right bank of the Siku River, on several places, both South and West of the town of Siku; also here and there between Siku and Minchow; also here and there along the Tao River between Minchow and Kiu cheng (New Taochow) and also around the town of Akanshan, 40 li to the South of Lanchowfu, on the main road to Titao. On this last place there are so many bushes, that whole mountain slides contain nothing else and local people make charcoal from the stumps and the seeds are eaten when boiled and a clear oil is extracted from the kernels.

Of direct economic value, however, these two species are *not*. *A. potanini* is the N. W. China form of *A. davidiana* but the stones are more elongated and differently grooved; the shells are even harder, the kernels smaller and much more elongated and the meat is absolutely inedible, while the skin seems to be more downy even than in *A. davidiana*. The leaves are broader, especially in older trees. The plant assumes a tree-like form when left alone and the local farmers told me they were quite ornamental when in bloom, though this does not last long, this flowering period. I didn't find this Pontanin's peach in very cold or exposed places and from these observations I conclude that it does not stand the chance which its brother, the *davidiana*, does. However it seems to be able to stand more dry heat than the last, for I have found it in some narrow "pockets" in foothill sections on direct South exposure where it certainly must be roasting hot in midsummer; therefore, I suggest it strongly as a stock for almonds especially.

A. tangutica is a variable species of bush almond and though its kernels are bitter and though it throws up a lot of stems and though it is spiny, still I believe it has a decided value as a factor in breeding experiments, for it seems to be very hardy and drought resistant. One finds it mainly on sheltered rocky and loess slopes at elevations from 4000 ft. above sea level up to about 10000 ft. In these higher regions, however, it does not get as cold as one would surmise, for the mountains all around keep off the intense cold.

As a stock for almonds and for other stonefruits I scarcely would recommend this tangut almond since it suckers badly and since these suckers are very hard to remove indeed.

I was lucky enough to find a correspondent near one of these main localities for these almonds. I showed the